COL. FELLOWS SUSTAINED. CHARGES AGAINST HIM DISMISSED

BY THE GOVERNOR. Facts Brought Out by the Inquiry Show that the District Attorney Has Managed His Office with Fidelity and Skill Spe-ette Charges Disproved or Explained, ALBANY, Dec. 22. Gov. Flower bas dismissed the charges made against District Attorney John H. Fellows of New York. The Governor's

memorandum is as follows: "In the matter of charges preferred against John R. Fellows, District Attorney of the county The charges preferred in the above-entitled matters have been referred to a Commissioner, pursuant to the provisions of the public officers of the law, and he has reported to me the facts which he deems established, together with the evidence.
"It is clear to me that the important charge

that the District Attorney has neglected his duty in not bringing indicted persons to trial is not only wholly unproved, but it is actually dis proved by the evidence.

"All the year, with the exception of July and August, three parts of the Court of General Sessions alt for the trial of cases. In those months two parts are assigned, and sometimes both are held, sometimes only one. There is no provision for a fourth part, even if it were physically ossible or wise for a Judge to sit continuously.
"This judicial force receives assistance at

Oyer and Terminer. These courts are, and have been throughout the whole of the esent year, furnished with sufficient business to keep them steadily at work. A day's calendar nally breaks down by reason of an unexpectedly large number of pleas of guilty, but that is not a contingency that can be foreseen

nor, with ordinary prudence, provided against.
"If the Assistant District Attorney in charge should provide too many cases he would be accused, and justly, with attempting to do too much, and witnesses would be unreasonably detained and annoyed. If calendars seem too small and sufficient work is not provided, doubtless a remonstrance from the Court would proence the desired result; but no such remonstrance appears to have been made.

"The magnitude of the work done by the courts mentioned, put and kept in motion, of course, by the District Attorney, must be set forth in figures to be appreciated. I quote from the report of the Commissioner:
"Between Jan. 1, 1894, and Dec. 1, 1894, the

total number of indictments found by the Grand Jury of the county of New York was 3,994, of which 3,552 were for felony and 442 for mis-

'It appears by the record in the office of the Clerk of the General Sessions that the following number of indictments were disposed of during the same period, either by judgment of convic tion or acquittalor by dismissal, to wit: Persons convicted by verdict of felony, 369; persons con-victed by verdict of misdemeanor, 56; persons equitted by verdict of felony, 384; persons acquitted by verdict of misdemeanor, 9; persons convicted by confession of felony, 1,150; per-sons convicted by confession of misdemeanor, 457 (many of these were indicted for felony); persons indicted for felony discharged without trial, 688; persons indicted for misdemeanor discharged without trial, 45. The total, 3,119.

"It is true that a large number of ball cases are untried, but it is equally true that the utmost industry on the part of the District Attorney would not have availed to dispose of all the indictments pending in his county. There must therefore be lodged somewhere a discretion as to what causes shall have preference, and it is clear that such a discretion in the absence of abuse is not a subject of review.

"That the District Attorney, the officer in whom by the Constitution and the statutes this discretion is vested, has improperly or corruptly exercised this discretion, or negligently omitted to exercise it at all, there is not a particle of proof in the case.

Persons confined in jail are entitled to a hearing of their cases before those out on ball are tried, and such has always been the under-standing and the custom. But even this rule is not inflexible, and a case of great public im-portance occasionally displaces prison cases on

Of the propriety or necessity of such an exchange there can be no judge but the District Attorney himself.

"Again, the problem is presented whether an important case, which would occupy much ime, shall have preference, or whether a great number of shorter cases shall be disposed of in its stead. This question must be answered by the District Attorney and by him alone. If he answers it honestly and intelligently, his mistakes, even if he makes them, are not fairly

subject to Executive review.

"I am prepared to concede also that reasons of public policy which, in the interest of justice

the District Attorney ought not to be called on to disclose, may have occasioned some postponements.

"It is highly probable that such reasons exist in the case of Marie Meyer, indicted for murder, and one of the cases specified in the charges.

"On its face it seems strange that she should be in prison awaiting trial on a charge of homicide for over one year and seven months. But the context discloses sufficient facts of an extraordinary nature surrounding the case to apparently justify the District Attorney in shielding himself from a more curious inquiry behind his professional and, official obligations. The same may be said of other cases where public but unstated reasons are alleged as having delayed the trial of indictments.

"In a few cases it is shown that a few post-ponements of trials have been had at the request of counsel for the prisoner. Where these have been by the Court on motion, opposed by the District Attorney, of course that officer is not responsible. Where they have been by consent the prisoner surely cannot be heard to allege that natural or constitutional right has been violated, and such cases have not been so frequent or flagrant as apparently to have precludiced the public.

"The Commissioner has found at the request of the complainants that the District Attorney, at the time of the appointment of Francis L. Wellman, one of his assistants, agreed with the said Wellman to permit him to attend to his private practice, and said Wellman during the year 1864 was frequently absent from the District Attorney's office in the discharge of his private business."

"As no law was violated by this arrangement.

trict Attorney's office in the discharge of his private business.

"As no law was violated by this arrangement, and as the criminal courts having power to try indictments were worked substantially to their full capacity during all the time to which the charges relate. I fail to find in this arrangement anything which sustains the charges.

"It is provided by section 272 of the Code of Criminal Procedure that: "An indictment when found by the Grand Jury must be presented by their foreman in their presence to the Court, and must be filed with the clerk and remain in his office as a public record, but it must not be shown to any person other than a public officer until the defendant has been arrested or has appeared."

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"One of the charges against the District Attorney is that he has been habitually remiss in the observance of this section. I do not understand that it is claimed that either he or any person in his office has ever violated the prohibition therein contained, nor was any evidence offered to that effect, but the claim is made that from the time of finding of the indictment until its final disposition by the Court, its actual manual custody is habitually with the District Attorney and not with the Clerk of the Court.

"That such a sustom prevails is not disputed, it is true also, and always has been, as I am informed, elsewhere throughout the State, and the practice is considered analogous to that of attorneys in civil actions, who, save in exceptional cases, retain control of their original pleadings until judgment, although, in contemplation of law, they are supposed to be, and by the Code of Civil Procedure are, required to be filed.

"It may be well that the clerks of the criminal courts, correctly assuming the District Attorney to be, like themselves, parts of the machinery provited for the punnahment of public offences, consider themselves justified in transferring the actual possession of indictments to the officers charged with their prossecution, while retaining the legal title to possession and holding themselves in readiness to produce them when lawfully called upon.

"However this may be, I do not see how the District Attorney, can be held culpable because they receive the indictments from the cierks. No avidence was offered of any inconvenience resulting to any defendant or any injury to the public ofcasioned by this conformity to the universal custom on the spirit attendance of the discussion of amounts to over \$1,000,000, and that of this large sum less wholly mississaiting as a standard by which to measure the vigilance of the District Attorney.

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mitted with this charge is, for this reason, to be deducted from the total amount apparently uncollected and unaccounted for.

"Again, the law as to the duty of the District Attorney as to the collection of forfeited bail is in a curiously unsatisfactory condition. It has been held by the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of Thomas Cowen, John K. Hill, surety, mentioned in the specifications, that proceedings supplementary to executon cannot be maintained on a judgment entered under section 1.480 of the Consolidation act. From this decision, the District Attorney, I am informed, has appealed; but while it remains unreversed it must be regarded as law, and an attempt to institute other such proceedings under other such judgments would be worse than useless.

"I am also advised that the Counsel to the Corporation denies the right of the District Attorney to bid in behalf of the county at sales of real estate under these judgments, and the consequence is the same as would be found to ensue were other judgment creditors forbidden to purchase at sales under their executions. The creditor rights would be sacrificed under such a rule, and the only remedy obtainable seems to be by legislation.

It would seem on a cursory examination that its some cases a rather long time had elapsed between the dates of the forfeiture and the entry of judgment. In many such cases, however, the delay was caused by circumstances over which the District Attorney had no control; and in no event, it must be remembered, could a forfeiture be complete until the final adjournment of the court at which the defendant had failed to appear. (Code Criminal Procedure, section 594.)

"My attention has been called to a single case—that of Thomas Lawson, Thomas Carey, surety—where the surety was a resident of the city of Brooklyn, and where no transcript was filed in Kings county. No auggestion is made of any improper motive for the oversight, and the surety had justified in apparently ample real property in the county of New York. Nor is there any im

"I cannot see what more could have been reasonably expected of any District Attorney than has been accomplished in this matter of ball. That the charge of such matters is usually confided to a subordinate is no proof of wrong-

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confided to a subordinate is no proof of wrongdolog.

"Subordinates are provided by law to attend
to just such matters, and no accussion has been
made or evidence offered but that competent
and careful employees have been appointed by
the accused.

"Nor is it a matter for criticism that professional bendsmen are sometimes accepted. The
constitutional right of the citizen to be admitted to ball after accusation and before conviction is paramount. There is a prejudice,
and perhaps a just one, against this class of
persons. But the courts have uniformly held
that if otherwise competent, they must be accepted, and the District Attorney would be subject to criticism, and his objections would be
overruled did he reject this kind of ball.

"It is not shown that any losses have occurred by reasor of its acceptance. The District Attorney is a constitutional officer. He is
elected by the people. He may be removed by
the Governor, but only after receiving a cory
of the charges against him and having an opportunity to be heard in his defence. (Constitution, article X., section 1).

"By charges here are not meant vague allegations of conclusions of law, but statements of
facts, which the accused officer may traverse by
pleading and disprove by evidence.

"The present charges have been put in issue
and disproved or explained by the accused.
That the business of the criminal courts in the
county of New York is accumulating faster than
three parts of the General Sessions can dispose
of the same is now practically undisputed.

"Whatever the Judges of that court may have
thought in the past, the increase in the number
of indictments, together with all the facts in the
case, show that it is impracticable for the Court
of General Sessions, sitting as authorized by
law, to keep up with the work. In no sense is
this the fault of the District Attorney. No
criticism deserving consideration of the competency, the industry, or the integrity of his
assistants has been made. They have done what
they could.

"Had th they could.
"Had there been more courts they could have

"Had there been more courts they could have done more, for it is expressly found by the Commissioner that the force of the District Attorney's office and the funds at his disposal are sufficient for the prompt despatch of the criminal business of the county.

"The only measure of relief which the Executive has power to bestow is to increase the judicial force available for holding Oyer and Terminer. The Commissioner finds particularly that the evidence brought out upon the inquiry proves the necessity of more Oyer and Terminer courts, and in accordance with that finding is shall immediately call an extraordinary term of that court.

"In times of public excitement, when indig-

shall immediately call an extraordinary term of that court.

"In times of pifblic excitement, when indignation has been justly aroused by the revelations of the prostitution of public office to corrupt uses, it is easy to confound the innocent with the guilty. At such times the scales of justice should be beld steadily by those to whose care they have been committed. Else popular clamor will be substituted for evidence, and prejudice and passion usurp judicial functions.

"The good citizen is properly sensitive as to the honor of all concerned in the administration of justice. I am convinced that the authors of these charges made them in good faith; but the evidence given on what appears to have been a full, fair, and impartial hearing discloses no cause which would justify the removal of the District Attorney. The charges are therefore dismissed.

Roswell P. Flowen."

A SPECIAL OYER AND TERMINER. Gov. Flower Designates Justice Williams to Hold an Extraordinary Term.

ALBANY, Dec. 22 .- Gov. Flower has issued this call for an extraordinary term of Oyer and Terminer: "It appearing to my satisfaction that the public

interest requires it. "Therefore, in accordance with the statute in point an extraordinary court of Oyer and Terminer to be held at the Court House in the city o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and to consal of the business that may be brought before it; and I do hereby designate the Hon. Pardon

C. Williams, a Justice of the Supreme Court, to hold the said extraordinary court of Oyer and Terminer.

"And I direct the District Attorney of the city and county of New York to beste a precept on the city and county of New York to be a precept of the city and county of New York to be a precept of the city and county of the city and county of the city and in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, dictated to the Sheriff of

made and provided, dictated to the Sheriff of said city and county of New York, requiring him to do and perform all that may be neces-sary on his part in the premises.

"And I do further direct that notice of such appointment be given by publication thereof once in each week for three successive weeks in the Aryna, a newspaper published at Albany, and in The Sun, New York, and other official papers.

ROSWELL P, FLOWER."

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Roswell P, Flower, "

The date of this extraordinary term is put forward so as to provide time for calling a Grand Jury, which takes about three weeks.

District Attorney Fellows received Gov. Flower's call late yesterday afternoon. He said that he would at once issue a precept to the Sheriff and consult with the proper legal authorities about the convention of the court and the business which shall be brought before it. Whether the cases would be the police cases or not, he could not say. Col. Fellows says he intends to invite outside counsel to conduct the prosecution of the cases, which, it is understood, will be those of public officers.

It was said yesterday that the prosecution of Col. Fellows cost the G. A. R. U. nearly \$3,000. and now that it has failed, and the union is to get no patronage out of the office, some of the members are angry, and suggest that the treasmembers are angry, and suggest that the treasury should be replenished by the men who expected to be particularly benefited by a successful prosecution of the charges. Some of these growlers seem to think that there was a prospect that Charles F. McLean would have been appointed to succeed Col. Fellows, in which case John Fennel would have been appointed counsel to the Sheriff.

Mr. Herman Ridder said yesterday that he did not know if it was the intention of the German-American Reform Union to renew its charges against Col. Fellows before Gov. Morton, but he intimated that such action is highly improbable.

Father Claney's Successor at St. Ann's. The Rev. W. A. O'Neill, rector of the Church of the Guardian Angel, West Twenty-third treet, has been transferred to St. Ann's Church, East Twelfth street, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late rector, the Rev. A. J. Clancy. The Rev. Mr. O'Neill has a reputation for business capacity and as a successful execu-tive officer, besides being a priest of refined and acholarly tastes. He was ordained on June 3, 1871 Scholarly lates. He was breaked in June 9, 1871.

The Rev. John C. Henry, rector of St. Mary's Church of Newbirgh, has been appointed by Archbishop Corrigan to have pastoral charge of the Church of the Guardian Angel.

Becker Sentenced to Sing Sing. POUGHERPSIE, Dec. 22.-Charles Becker, 35.

years old, the German gardener, who on Nov. 7 sentenced to Sing Sing for life by Judge Gaynor. Becker was greatly overcome when sentence was passed upon him. It's defence was that at the time the crime was committed he was crasy from drink and did not know what he was doing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.-Charles and Frank Meadowcroft, ex-bankers recently sentenced to one year in the pecitentiary for receiving deposits when they knew their bank to be insolvent, were released this morning on a writ of super-soless granted by Judge Phillips. They gave ball in the sum of \$4,000 each. UNDAUNTED SUFFRAGISTS.

THE PILORIM MOTHERS DINE WHILE MAN LOOKS AND LISTENS.

Mrs. Stanton Likens Choats and Most to Dame Partington with Her Broom, and Miss Authory Says Men Will Soon Cry. "Girls, We Need You in Politics"-Got

to Have 'Em, Anyhow, Mrs. Binks Says. Six hundred women assembled resterday at o partake of a dinner given in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers. A few men who came as guests looked down on the assemblage from the gallery in the dining room, like the women at a Board of Trade dinner. Among these elevated men were Mr. David Christie Murray and Mr. Edwin Michael of the London World,

There were twenty-four tables, ranged oppoatte the officers' tables, at which sat Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Chairman; Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. May Wright Sewell, Mrs. Theodosia C. Gosa, Mrs. Esther Hermann, Mrs. Mary Seymour Howells, Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, Mrs. Emily L. Wakeman, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt. Mme, Hanna Korany, Miss Hannah Allen, Mrs. Imogene C. Fales, Mrs. Carrie Lovell, Mrs Henry Dormitzer, Mrs. Emilie S. Van Beil, Mrs. L. Blankenstein, President of the Penasylvania State Suffrage Association; Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Miss Theresa Barcalow, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Harriette A. Keyser, Mrs. Clara Neyman, Mrs. Hannah Secor,

and Mrs. Rega Berg.
Presiding at the other tables were Mrs. John Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Ping, Mrs. Oppen-heim, Mrs. Cairo, Mrs. Chas. Sprague, Mrs. Joephine Steffens, Mrs. Walter Mendelson, Mrs. M. J. Hilling, Mrs. H. E. Berg, Mrs. H. H. Cahorn, Mrs. Henry C. Davis, Mrs. Josephine Biederhase, Miss Katherine D. Blake, Mrs. Van Norman, Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier, Mrs. M. E. Tifft, Mrs. Ellen Walworth, Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, Mrs. Ralph Shainwald, Miss M. E. Carter, Mrs. Martha J. Wilson, Mrs. Louise Downs Quigley, and Miss Margherita Arlins Hamm. Among the women's clubs represented were Scrosis, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Fortnightly Shakespeare Club, the Political Study Club, the Legal Educational Club, the Press Club, the Professional Woman's League, and the Health Protective Asso-

After welcoming the guests on behalf of the New York Woman's Suffrage League, by which the dinner was given, Mrs. Blake said: "The Pilgrim mothers have transmitted something of their love of liberty to their descendants, and because we are the daughters of these brave women we demand our freedom to-day. A year ago we met here with high hopes of success. We thought then that our dinner this year would be a feast of congratulation, and that in stead of banishing our brothers to the balcony, as women are treated at men's fewsts, the dughters and sons of the Pilgrims might sit side by side, equal sharers in the festivities as in political liberty. That would be as it should be, for we have no quarrel with men. We would like to have a toast to 'The Gentlemen, God bless them.' They divide our joys and double our sorrows; they are the inspirers and the critics of our lives; they are our happiness, our anxiety, our treasures, and our torments, and we would gladly velcome them to our side. But the Constitutional Convention rejected our petition, which was signed here last year, and which, before it closed, represented 6:5,000 people, so we must once more eat our feast alone. How closely we watched the proceedings of that Convention, some of us spending the long, hot midsummer days in Albany hanging on the words of the delegates. Almost, like sweet Alice.

We wept with delight when they gave us a smile,
And we trembled with fear at their frown. But there were more frowns than smiles, and the request of over haif a million of the people of the State was refused. On the morning after the ndverse vote the newsboysshouted: 'Woman suffrage murdered,' and so it was; it died no natural death of weakness or want of vitality; it was killed, and I am sorry to say that the President of the New England Society, which will to-night toast the Pilgrin Fathers, gave it its death blow. You may be quite sure they will have nothing to say of the Pilgrim mothers at that feast.

"We were told at Albany that if we wished the privileges of the ballot we must assume the re-

"We were told at Albany that if we wished the privileges of the ballot we must assume the responsibilities; that some of them, like dury duty, needed the profound wisdom which men alone possess. Well, now, we have all the reverence for the powers of mind of our voting citizens, yet it really does seem as if we women might be capable of deciding a case in the way in which one was recently settled in Peckskill. Two weeks ago a man was on trial in that town for a violation of the liquor law. There was an obstinate difference of opinion in the jury, the argument was long and warm, the time sped away, and the dinner hour passed. They were all very hungry, and you know that men don't like to be hungry. Then one juror had a brilliant idea. I will admit that no woman would ever have thought of it. Let's flip up, he cried. The suggestion was hailed with enthusiasm, and the toss of a cent decided the case.

"It cannot be possible that women shall long."

"It cannot be possible that women shall long be denied their rights. It has been a weary struggle to some of us, but we know that the end is coming near. There is a Nihilist song which says

"But we have borne it so long we are tired of its cold shadow and cruel stings. Yet we know that some day the thorns will turn to bay leaves and that, in the words of our League motto, we are 'Dereated day by day, but unto victory born." and that, in the words of our League motto, we are "Deteated day by day, but unto victory born."

Mrs. Blake was followed by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who responded to the toast. "The Matriarchate." She declared that no subject had been treated with less common sense by even the wisest of men than the origin and destiny of woman, and she proceeded to refute the three main assumptions upon which she declared the absurd arguments were based.

"First." said she. "I deny that woman was an afterthought in the creation, and assert that according to the Mosauc record and scientific principles she was a simultaneous creation with man.

cond-Woman has not always been in sub-

principles she was a simultaneous creation with man.

"Second—Woman has not always been in subjection, but for centuries was the ruling power. She reigned supreme, the arbiter of her own destiny, the protector of her children, the builder of all there was of home life, of religion, of government. The mother was all sufficient; property and descent were in her line. Man's relations were promiscuous. No one knew or cared who his father might be. Motherhood made woman the great factor in the development of the race. It taxed all her faculties to shelter, clothe, and feed her children. She made the first caves in the earth, cultivated the ground, and learned the medicinal properties of herbs, as she was the only physician for centuries. This period was called the Matirachate, or Mother age, traces of which can be found all through the middle ages, and in early Aryan. Egyptian, Persian, and German histories, and among many uncivilized natives and tribes to-day. During this period of absolute freedom and self-reliance women were large in stature and courageous in mind. The office of maternity is in itself the development of all the most tender sentiments of the human soul. Thus, at the very dawn of creation, women were vastly superior to men and enjoyed unquestioned freedom. From the Matriarchate we passed into the Patriarchate, in which man has made long and ineffectual struggles to subjugate woman to his will, but all along a fair representation of the brainiest women have been in a condition of chronic rebellion, gaining new vantage ground step by step, doing the very things men said they could not do and were not intended by God to do. How these men discovered God's intentions has always been a knotty question.

intended by God to do. How these men discovered God's intentions has always been a knotty question.

"Third—Man never has been able to keep woman in what he considers her sphere, and never will be. There is something pathetle in his struggles and disappointments. We will not review his follies for the 85,000 years modern historians assign to the growth of the race, but come down to Continental Europe. He said it was dangerous to educate women; they should not get hold of the alphabet. But women did get hold of it, and lectured in the universities of Italy on religion, science, and philosophy, and men crowded to hear them. The civil and cannol haw vied with each other to degrade woman in the State and the Church: but all along through the centuries motherhood has been worshipped and the Magnificat sung in all the rathedrals round the globe. Woman's voice was heard in all civilized countries of both continents and in the isles of the sea, over an area of 15,000,000 square miles. When our foremothers came to this country they brought the English system of jurisprudence and general principles of government, and in harmony with these precedents women voted for nearly 200 years. The word 'mate' was not found in the Constitution of any of the thirteen original coionies. Although women voted in New York, this was the first State to introduce the word 'mate' in the Constitution (1776). Massachuseits followed in 1780. The last States to adopt it were Rhode Island in 1842 and New York yet 1844.

"However, the fathers were determined to nip woman's ambittion in the bud. When they estab.

However, the fathers were determined to nip

the pulpit, over 5,000 women following these professions in the United States.

"In face of all these facts one would think that the sons of the fathers would no longer risk their reputations in these battles against women. But, alas! these sons of Adam do not learn by experience. Like Dame Partington with her broom striving to keep back the Atlantic Ocean, two men in our late Constitutional Convention, braced themselves against the lineming tide of woman suffrage—Elibu Root and Joseph H. Chaste."

"Its. May Wright Sewall, in responding to the toast. "The National Council of Women," presented the aims of the council, which she said exemplified the value of the highest cooperative work among women.

"Ploncer Women of Kentucky" was responded to by Mrs. Elien Battelle Dietrick, Mrs. Dietrick declared that few men could show greater physical and mental strength than the Pilgrim Mothers who first penetrated the wids of Kentucky. During those years, while there was not much book learning among women, the muscles of the mothers were educated to forget the meaning of fatigue; their nerves trained to betray no quiver of fear, even in the face of sudden and horrible death. Their endurance and courage were fully as great as those of the men, and as much entitled to reverence.

"The venerable Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, in responding to the toast," Our Future Policy," advised all women in clubs to go to studying the science of government, the course to cover the general principles of civil government, the Constitution of the United States, and the science of government, the course to cover the general principles of civil government, she called the men, and as much entitled to reverence.

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erned.

Mme. Hanna Korany, attired in Oriental costume, replied to the toast, "Women of the East." Alies Harr-ette A. Keyser followed Mme. Korany, responding to the toast, "Women of the West." Songs were sung by Mrs. Helene Goldsmith and Miss Emma Estelle Potts.

WAS SHE KISSED IN A CAR? Miss Hesselaulet Will Make No Complaint

Stapleton, a young motorman, John Jackson, the conductor of a Flatbush avenue trolley car, were suspended a few days ago until the railroad company could investi-gate a complaint made by a citizen of Flatlands. The citizen, whose name is kept secret, had on Sunday night last driven past the car of which Stapleton and Jackson were in charge, and which on Sunday night was run down to the terminus of the road at Flatlands. There was only one passenger in the car, and that was Matilda Hesselquiet, a young Sweds, who is employed in the family of Peter Shepard. hotel keeper of Flatlands. Miss Hesselquiet is a good looking girl and has been acquainted with Stapleton for two years. She frequently rode on his car, and it is said that they became quite

his car, and it is said that they became quite friendly.

The Flatlands citizen, according to his story, happened to reach the terminus just as the car stopped. He saw the lights in the car go out, and saw both the motorman and conductor enter the car. Then he heard a scream, and the light of an electric street lamp revealed a man struggling with a young woman as if for a kiss. The Flatlush citizen says the commotion lasted for some time. He did not interfere, but reported the occurrence subsequently at the office of the company. company.

Capt. Buckholz of the Grant street police heard of the affair, and he decided to investigate the matter. He detailed Policeman Dougherty to ascertain the facts, and meanwhile Stapleton and Jackson were both suspended. Dougherty found that the girl had probably been kissed against her will, but that to avoid publicity she refused to make a compiaint.

plaint.
Stapleton lives at 32 Vernon avenue, Flatbush.
He said yesterday that the affair had been exaggerated. What really had occurred was that Miss Hesselquiet had stayed in the car to the terminus. The conductor had turned out the lights while he was eating his luncheon, and during that time he (Stapleton) had talked with Miss Hesselquiet. Miss Hesselquiet.

"Is it true, as the police say, that you kissed
Miss Hesselquiet?" asked the reporter.

Stapleton blushed and said:

"You'd better see her and let her tell her

story."

Stapleton said there was nothing wrong about his or Jackson's conduct, and he expected to be reinstated to-day after the matter had been in-

JOHN GRAHAM'S WIFE WINS. Her Release of Dower Is Annulled and She

Sues for Separation. A decision has been handed down by the Couct of Appeals, setting aside the ante-nuptial agree-ment signed by Theresa Cassidy a few days before she married John Graham, a wealthy horseshoer of this city, in 1891.

John Graham was close to 60 years of age when he met Theresa Cassidy, a maiden of about 40 The courtship was a short one, and they were married in St. Francis Xavier's Church on the 5th of July of the same year. Graham was a widower and had a married daughter. The atter did not look upon the new wife with

told his sweetheart that he wanted her to go with him to the office of his lawyer, as it was necessary for him to attend to some legal busi-ness. In the lawyer's office she was asked to sign a paper, which she did. This happened to be an agreement by which the wife that was to be relinquished her dower in Graham's real essate, the consideration being stated as \$1 and love and affection. At the same time Graham handed her a check for \$5,000, saying that she might need it for mourning in case he died. She refused to take it, and said that if he suspected her of mercenary motives they would call the matter off then, and there would be no breach of promise suit against him.

Several years after the marriage Graham left his wife and went \$6 live with his daughter. His wife found out what the paper was that she had signed, and she brought suit to set the agreement aside. This suit she has now won.

A suit is now pending brought by Mrs. Graham for separation from her husband on the ground of abandonment. It is stated that Mr. Graham has deeded a large part of his property to his daughter since he separated from his wife. sign a paper, which she did. This happened to

A haggard-looking young man walked into Police Headquarters on Friday night and announced that he had stolen \$500 in Boston and vanted to be sent back to that city by the next train. He said that his name was Robert J. Siplson and that up to January last he had been bookkeeper for the East Hoston Athletic Club. Then he ran away with \$500 of the club's money. Yesterday he was taken by Detectives Price and McCafferty to the Jefferson Market Police Court and made to repeat his story to Justice Hogan. The Justice had him remanded to await the action of the Boston police, who have been telegraphed to.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 22.-James Patton an aged farmer, and his grandson, James Lind-say, were found dead in their home, four miles west of this city, resterday afternoon. The rest of the family had been absent from homeduring the night, leaving the two men alone. When the people returned home they found the house full of coal gas. The than were lying dead in their rooms. It is believed they had been aroused from sleer by the fumes, but were too much exhausted to make their escape.

Terrific Sand Storm in Wyoming. MANVILLE, Wy., Dec. 22.-The worst sand It set in from the west, driving a cloud of sand ings twenty feet distant could be seen with difficuity. Many buildings were unroched and several demailshed. The loss of hay is great, whole stacks being swept away. Windmills were blown to picces. Deposits of sand and dust six inches deep were left in some dwellings.

Disorder.

That is the state of your stomach. You know it, you feel it, you show it. The remedy you need is Ripans Tabules. Safe, sure, and effective.

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brings the highest price, in bulk, of any whiskey in the market. To insure its perfect purity, it is bottled at the distillery, BOTTLES. where each bottle is wired, senled, registered, certified, and numbered.
You can buy other kinds for less money; you can buy none better at any price.

HE GAVE HER JERSEY CANARIES

That Was When They Were Courting-Af-George Eichele used to collect yellow birds in the warm months of 1886 while he was courting Mary Bradley, a pretty brunette, then under 16 He would go out into New Jersey at daylight and trap the birds, which are about the size o canaries, and which mate with canaries. His catches of yellow birds were shown to Mary, and she had her pick of what they called Jersey canaries. On Dec. 13, 1886, against the wisher of her parents, she ran away and married Eichele. In cross actions for divorce in the Superior Court papers have been served disclosing unromantic culmination to their elopement. She says that he has been persistently neglect-ing her for other girls. In May, 1887, she says, while they were on the pier at the foot of West Thirty-lifth street, he shoved her overboard. When she was sinking for the third time he slid wn a pile and held her up with one hand until she was rescued by two men in a boat. She avers that on May 28, 1891, he was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court on her complaint for living with a young girl named Eva Smith. Eva was sent to an institution, Mr. Eichele de-clares, and her husband got a term, but was released, as she releated on his promises to be

She declares that he has now become an expert stage setter and carpenter and commands large salary. She accuses him of going about with actresses and with wanting to get rid of her. She asks for a limited divorce on a variety

of charges of cruelty.

Eichele wants an absolute divorce, and says his wife has been intimate with Daniel Shep-land and Edward Smith. She declares that he is trying to secure a divorce by conspiracy, as she does not know any such person as Smith, and knows Shepland only because he had

and knows Shepiand only because he had knocked on their door about three times demanding "growlers." The three small children have lived with Mrs. Elchele since Feb. 18 last, when, she says, her husband drove her out, saying that he would kill her if he found her at their rooms on his return that night.

She has given notice of motion for counsel fee, returnable before Judge Dugro on Dec. 31. He has summoned her to appear before Police Justice Hogan at Jefferson Market Police Court at 10 o'clock to-day in an effort to get the children from her.

tice Hogan at Jefferson Market Police Court at 10 o'clock to-day in an effort to get the children from her.

A decision of Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court, rendered yesterday, still leaves Frank Isenbrandt in the dark as to whether he is a married man. He brought a suit before that Judge for an absolute divorce from a woman he styled Emma Isenbrandt. He did not state as a fact in his companint that he was married to the woman, but gave these circumstances: On Easter Sunday, in 1885, he went with Emma for a day's outing to College Point. He drank a good deal, and when he got sober was surprised to learn from Emma that they had been married at Flushing. She was so circumstantial in her description of what had occurred that he decided to let it go at that, and they lived together until Sept. 30, 1886. He testified that Emma was so scoretive about her affairs that he never learned where she came from, but he had the general idea that she was a Canadian. She was last seen, so far as the evidence went, on a boat bound for Troy on Sept. 30, 1886.

Justice Barrett says that the evidence presented is insufficient for him to decide either that Isenbrandt was married or that the woman had committed adultery.

Justice Barrett says that the evidence pre-sented is insufficient for him to decide either that Isenbrandt was married or that the woman had committed adultery. Judge Dugro has granted judgments of abso-late divorce to Petrea H. Termansen from Lars P. Termansen and to Becy Gelinson from Louis Gelinson, and has annulied the marriage of Theresia Farber and Henry T. Farber.

GOV .- ELECT MORTON IN ALBANY. Conference with the State Officers-Gov. Flower Vacates the Mansion.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.-Gov.-elect and Mrs. Mor ton, accompanied by Mr. Ashley W. Cole, his private secretary, arrived in this city from Ellerslie at 9 o'clock this morning and drove to the residence of Erastus Corning. At 11 o'clock Mr. Morton reached the Capitol, where a conference with the State officers had been arranged to be held in the office of the Secretary of State. Those present included Secretary of State Palmer, Comptroller Roberts, Treasure Colvin, State Eugineer Adams, Attorney-General Hancock, and the heads of several of the years, at a church fair in the spring of 1891. He State departments. An informal talk on State department matters was had for about the quarters of an hour, the idea being mainly that the heads of bureaus should become better ac-quainted with the Governor elect and in order that he might get suggestions for his annual

quainted with the Governor elect and in order that he might get suggestions for his annual message.

Mr. Morton, in answer to an inquiry, confirmed the published statments that Mr. Cole would be his private secretary, and Mr. S. E. Marvin, Jr., of this city his military secretary. The appointments have not yet been officially announced. The Governor-elect and his secretaries left the Capitol at noon, and the party took an early afternoon train for the return to Rhinecliff. Mrs. Morton spent her time here in making arrangements for her occupancy of the Executive Mansion on Jan. 1.

Gov. and Mrs. Flower vacated the Executive Mansion this afternoon and left for Watertown at 3 o'clock, where they will spend Christmas with the Governor's daughter, Mrs. John B. Taylor. When the Governor returns with Mrs. Flower on Wednesday they will occupy a suite of rooms at the Hotel Kenmore until the expiration of his term. Capitol Commissioner Perry will have the Executive Mansion ready for the occupancy of the incoming Governor on Jan. 1.

The will of Mrs. Harriet H. White, the widow of Edwin White, the artist, gives the greater

part of the testatrix's property to her nieces, Mrs. Hattie White Haymond, Mrs. Margaret Eleanor Gould, and Mrs. Mary V. Slaght, and disposes of a large number of pictures which disposes of a large number of pictures which were left to her by her husband.

The picture, "A Café in Cairo," is given to the art gallery in New Haven belonging to Yals Colege; "Columbus Partaking of the Sacrament at Palos" is given to the Philadelphia Gallery of fine Arts; a portrait of her husband is given to the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary; "Girgeh on the Nile" is bequeathed to Smith College; a copy of Titian's "Madonna and Chiid," in the Uffizi Gallery, is left to Mrs. Margaret Eleanor Gould, together with a number of other pictures, and "Washington Resigning His Commission at Annapolis" is given to George Lord Day.

Can't Foreclose on the Normandie Chatteln. Justice Patterson in Supreme Court, Chamers, has denied the motion to vacate the injunction granted over a year ago which restrained a number of the creditors of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle from forciosing a chattel Ferdinand F. Earle from forciosing a chattel mortgage upon the property of the Hotel Normandie. Had this motion been granted it would practically have resulted in closing the hotel, as all the ellewrware and furniture would have been sold to satisfy the claims of creditors. Mrs. Lillie J. Earle, the wife of the General, then stepped in, and through her counsel, Dittenhoefer & Gerber, obtained the injuntion restraining the creditors of her husband from forcelosing upon the ground that her rights would be interfered with by a forcelosure.

They Went Five Per Cent. W. C. DeWitt and Thomas E. Pearsall hav

applied to Justice Culien in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a special allowance of five per sent, of the \$570,000 which was awarded by the cent. of the \$0.70,000 which was awarded by the Commission in the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the franchise and plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company by the city. They were the attorneys of record in the prolonged litigation over the matter. Corporation Counsel McDonald opposed the five cent proposition, and suggested \$2,000 as an adequate compensation. Justice Cullen reserved his decision.

A Wooding Party Wanted for Highway

PORT JERVIS. Dec. 22.-Four persons, two nen and two women, arrived in Deposit on Thursday morning and put up at the Central fouse in that willage. In the afternoon one of the men, giving his name as James Casey of Buffa-io, was married to one of the women by Justice of the Peace Leggett, and in the evening took Eris train 7 for Susquehanna. The other couple drove out of town in a rig. On Friday morning [betective Stevenson of Binghamton arrived in Deposit after the parties, who, he claimed, were wanted in Eris. Pa., for stealing \$10.000.

PICTURES IN DEAD EYES.

THEY HAVE BEEN FOUND IN SPE-

THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T

CIAL CIRCUMSTANCES. But Nothing Yet Known to Scientific Men to Lend to the Supposition that a Mur-derer Could Be Identified by the Por-trait on the Retina of His Victim's Eye,

Much discussion has been caused among scienific men by the Lakewood, N. Y., murder, and the subsequent attempts to discover the image of the murderer in the eye of one of the victims. Oculists and doctors agree that it is scarcely possible that under such conditions as prevailed the Lakewood case an image should have been found in the retina of the dead woman's eye, but on the question of whether, under any conditions, images of objects remain impressed on the retina for an appreciable length of time they differ. Many physicians say that the image disappears as soon as the object which is reflected in the eye is cut off from the line of

This view is not held by a well-known physiclan of this city, who has made a special study of the eye, and who does not at present wish his name brought into the discussion. It is probable that in the coming year he will enter upon a series of experiments, in conjunction with a well known amateur photographer, to photograph images retained on the retina of the eve after the vision has been cut off. By these experiments be hopes to prove that, under certain con ditions, impressions are retained in the eye Just as they are retained on a sensitive plate in the camera. He states positively that it has been proven that images are retained on the retina after death. When seen by a Sun reporter yesterday he

after death.

When seen by a SUN reporter yesterday he said:

"Images are actually found in the retina of the eye. During life the retina contains in its outer layers a reddish pigment, the 'visual purple or Biodopain, which may be preserved by keepong theeye in darkness, but is soon bleached by daylight; it is again restored when the eye is thaced in darkness. The visual purple was discovered by Boll in 1876, and Kuchne showed that by illuminating the retina actual pictures could be produced on the retina, but they gradually disappeared; so that in this regard the retina might be compared to the sensitive plate of a photographic appearatus. In a rabbit's eve Ewald and Kuchne obtained a sharp picture or 'optogram' of a bright object piaced at a distance of ten inches the image was fixed by a four per cent solution of alum. The story of a murderer's picture being preserved in the eye of his victim seems highly improbable. Very elaborate preparations and safeguards are necessary even in an experiment dustituted for the purpose to detenostrate the picture of a very bright object, like a window.

"I regard the Lakewood account as almost ridiculous. The conditions were such, if correctly reported, that no image could have remained in the eye. Evidently the statement that the Cornorer saw the image of the murderer was a kind of theory based upon a misunderstanding of physiological facts. If a subject, either man or animal, be taken into a dark room and an object with light thrown on it be set before the eye, and the light the hen cut off, an

derstanding of physiological facts. If a subject, either man or animal, be taken into a dark room and an object with light thrown on it be set before the eye, and the light be then cut off, an image of the object will be found on the retina of the subject.

"This is true also in the case of men suddenly killed, as was proven by an experiment tried in Vienna some years ago. Arrangements were made in the case of a criminal condemned to be hanged that after death his eyes should be removed and handed over to a number of doctors for examination. All the necessary conditions were arranged for. The man was kent in darkness for a short time before being led out to the scaffold. He then looked fixedly at a certain building until the black cap shut out all light. The drop was spring, and when the man was dead a microscopical examination was made of the eyes. In each of them was found an image of the building, inverted, of course, and uncertain in formation because of the irregularity of the retina on which the image was impressed. This proves conclusively that images are retained.
"As to discovering murderers in the eyes of

This proves conclusively that Images are retained.

"As to discovering murderers in the eyes of murdered people, however, that is manifestly absurd. In the first place, the object must be looked at for some time, and under such conditions as I have mentioned. Finally, if all conditions are right a single figure, as that of a man, would leave such an irregular impression on the retina, on account of the irregularity of the surface, that it could scarcely be distinguished as a man's figure when magnified. Experiments will be made, probably before long, with a view to photographing such impressions, but the experiments will require months of hard work, as the operation is an extremely complicated one."

WHOSE SILVERWARE IS THIS? A Supposed Crook Tries to Sell Some Arti-

cles Marked "M. D. M." A man called yesterday morning at Mrs. Folick's little second-hand jewelry shop at 24736 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, with a bundle of silver tableware, which he offered for sale. Mrs. Folick suspected that the articles had been stolen, and while she engaged the attention of the stranger Policeman Staples was quietly summoned. The man failed to give a satisfactory explanation of his possession of the silverware, and was told to put it back in the bundle and come to the police station. Just as soon as the prisoner had reached the sidewalk he threw the bundle away, hurled the policeman to the curb, and datted off down the avenue. Staples caught him after an exciting race. The bundle contained twenty-one silver forks.

The bundle contained twenty-one sliver forks, twelve sliver dessert spoons, a dozen sliver coffee spoons, a sliver ladle, an orange spoon, and a World's Fairsonvenir spoon. With the exception of the latter three, all the articles were new and stamped with the initials "M. D. M."

The prisoner said he was James Golden, 29 years old, a painter by occupation, and without any fixed residence. He explained that he got the sliverware from a stranger who asked him to find a customer for it. Golden is unknown to the Brooklyn detectives and is supposed to be a recent arrival from the West. A doctor's note book with the inscription "O. W. Seeley, Bushnell, Ill." on the flyleaf was found in his pocket.

More Compensation Demanded by Edward

M. Shepard and Gen. Tracy. Edward M. Shepard and Gen. B. F. Tracy. special counsel in the Gravesend election frauds. have applied to the Supreme Court for furthe compensation for preparing and arguing the appeal of John Y. McKane before the General Term and the Court of Appeals. There will be a hearing in the matter to-morrow. For their services in the prosecution they have already received \$13,300 and \$10,000 respectively. Their associates, Jerry A. Wernberg and Col. Lamb, each got \$7,500.

Business Troubles,

Simon Strouse, doing business as S. Strouse & Co., manufacturer of ladies' cloaks and suits at 589 Broadway, made an assignment vesterday to Mark E. Stroock without preference. M Warley Platzek, attorney for the assignee, said that the suspension is attributed to small sales, low profits, and inability to fill orders because of the recent troubles in the cloak trade. There was a fire in the building on the 15th, by which Strouse's stock was injured by smoke. The lia-bilities, Mr. Platzek said, will probably not ex-ceed \$15,000, with nominal assets about the

James P. Delehanty, dealer in furniture and carpets at 2,289 Third avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Miles M. O'Brien, giving preferences to the H. B. Claffin Company \$1,375, and to Michael Fay \$2,000.

A Japanese Divorce Suit.

Naopio Saito, a Japanese employed at the Navy Yard, has begun a suit against Lena Salto for absolute divorce in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, Charles Iwamoto, a Japanese sailor attached to the United States gunboat Machias, is the co-respondent. The plaintiff alleges that in June last, when his wife learned that iwamete, who was her former sweetheart, had returned from a two years cruise, she grew restless and irritable, and that she finally went to live with him.

A Bog Catcher's Vindication

Peter McLean, while serving as a dog catcher n Brooklyn in the summer of 1803, captured a modic belonging to Dr. Joseph O'Grady. The latter failed to recover the dog, and vented his indignation on McLean by calling him "a thief and a scoundrel." McLean's suit against 19. O'Grady for \$2.000 for slander has just been tried, and the jury gave the plaintiff six cents damages.





KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live betrightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasure.

in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxntive; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation.
It has given satisfaction to millions and
met with the approval of the medical
profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weaksning them and it is perfectly free from

every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

PHYSICIANS ON STRIKE. They Demand More Pay for Attendance of

PORT JERVIS, Dec. 22.-The physicians of the city of Newburgh, forty in number, and of the town of Cornwall recently met and passed resolutions which they presented to the Orange county Board of Supervisors, in session at Goshen, in which they demand that the scale physicians at Coroners' inquests be increased from \$5 to \$10 for post-mortems, and for autopsies from \$15 to \$30. Drs. Wooley and Jova, committee representing the physicians, appeared before the Board of Supervisors yesterday and stated that under no circumstances would the physicians act unless the prices demanded be paid. The Board refused to raise the rates,

paid. The Board refused to raise the rates, claiming that the price established is good pay, and that it would be unfair to the physicians of other parts of the county to pay more to those from Newburgh and Cornwall. The Newburgh Coroner will be compelled to employ a doctor from one of the country towns not in the combine at future finguests.

An effort was made to get all the physicians in the county to organize in the strike, but it did not succeed. Coroners' inquests are very expensive in Orange county, and cost the taxpayers from \$5.000 to \$7.000 a year, while the State of Massachusetts, under a different system, is taxed but little over three times as much per year for inquests as this county. Yesterday the Supervisors passed a resolution requesting Senator Lexow and the two Orange county Assemblymen to advocate the abolition of the office of Coroner by the Legislature, as provided by the amended Constitution, and to adopt a more modern and economical system.

DR. M'GLYNN TO SAY PUBLIC MASS. He Is Again a Member of the Diocese and

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, who has been fully restored to his faculties as a priest of the archdiocese, and who has applied for a charge, will celebrate his first public mass on Tuesday, Christmas Day, at the Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second street. He will be cele-brant at the high mass said at 4:30 A. M., and will preach at the parochial mass at 11 A. M., an elaborate musical programme has been pre-rared.

All elaborate musical programme has been pre-raired.

It will be just two years on Christmas Day since Dr. McGlynn was permitted to say mass for the first time after his excommus cation. This mass was said in the chapel of 8 John's Seminary, Brooklyn. Since then he has said the first mass at St. Finvar's Church, Bath Beach, where he has resided with his sister. His friends have made strenuous efforts to have him reinstated in the diocese, but Dr. McGlynn made no overtures to the ecclesiastical authori-ties until a few days ago, and they would not act until he did. Recently his friends persuaded him to make application for reinstatement. He did so, and was at once restored as priest of the ain to make application for reinstatement. He
did so, and was at once restored as priest of the
diocese. He also gave notice that he wished to
have a charge at once, and was asked to wait
awhile until there should be a pastorate vacant
to which he could be appointed. When it was
known that he was again a member of the
diocese Father McCready asked him to say his
first mass in his church, the Holy Cross.

BLACKMAIL OF SALOON KEEPERS. Arrest of a Former Beputy Collector of

Internal Revenue. Terence F. McGowan, who was a deputy collector of internal revenue under Ferdinand Fidman, was arrested yesterday on a complaint sworn to by Edward Grosse, the present collector in the Third district, on information and belief. The complaint alleges that on Sept. 17 Mo-Gowan unlawfully received \$10 from Hermann Gowan unlawfully received \$10 from Hermann Tuck, a retail liquor dealer at 1,469 First avenue, who paid it for the benefit of Michael Bach, to whom the business was about to be transferred.

The money was given in consideration of the special tax to which Bach was liable, and Motiowan is charged with demanding a greater sum than was authorized by law, and receiving a fee not prescribed by law for the performance of his duty. McGowan was held by Commissioner Shields in \$2,500 for examination on Jan. 8.

It was rumored that an investigation of ex-

Jan. 8.

It was rumored that an investigation of extertions practised by deputy internal revenue collectors upon saloon keepers was being made, and that more arrests would follow. Neither Commissioner Shields nor Assistant Attorney Ball would talk about the matter.

Santa Claus on Fire. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 22 .- A Christmas festival was held at the First Presbyterian Church last night. John Erickson seted the part of Santa Claus and distributed the gifts. As such he was disguised in the usual manner. He wore a wig and his coat was dotted with bits of cotton to represent snow. As he was reaching to the top of the tree for one of the gifts, a lighted taper touched the cotton and like a fisch the coat was in a blaze. Mr. Erickson retained his presence of mind and hastily took off the coat, but he was badly burned about the neck. face, and hands.

New Haven, Dec. 22.-Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by their son, Cornellus Vanderbilt, Jr., who is a member of the senior academic class of Yale, were in this city to-day. They come up from New York on an early train and spent the morning in looking over Vanderbilt Hall. This is the first visit of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt to New Haven since the completion of this dormitory, which they erected in memory of their son, William H. Vanderbilt of the class of Yale '93.

At it o'clock yesterday morning the showcase in front of George Doutney's store at 439 Broadway was pried open by John O'Brien, 22 rears of age, of 4 East Broadway. Before O'Brien could secure the two dozen silk muffers, worth \$50, which the case contained, Mr. Arthur P. Curtis of 100 Fifth avenue, who saw the act, notified Policeman Murray of the Broadway squad, who arrested O'Brien. In the Tombs Court, Justice Ryan held O'Brien in default of \$500 ball for trial. Mr. Curtis told the Justice that he thought O'Brien had an accomplice, who escaped.

Emothered by Caving Stand

Casper Auer was smothered yesterday by the caving in of sand in Grasmere, S J. He was digging sand from beneath a projecting bank. Ho was a widower and he leaves seven children. He lived in Geasmere.

HAVE YOUR YROLEN REPAIRED. Victor S. Flechter's,
Largest and flaces collection of Violes.
Every instrument in best places.

Every instrument in best places.